



PESTS fact sheet











Published by Utah State University Extension and Utah Plant Pest Diagnostic Laboratory

IPM-004-13

September 2013

Pear Pest Monitoring Calendar

Pests (Listed in order of management activity)	Stages of Development											
												Post-Harves
	Dormant	Swollen Bud	Green Cluster	White Bud	First Bloom	Full Bloom	Petal Fall	June	July	August	Sept.	
Crown Gall (minor pest)	prevent at time of planting infection through injuries to roots, especially at time of transplanting											
Zinc Deficiency (minor problem)	foliar testing dormant sprays most effectivefoliar sprays only marginally effective											
Iron Chlorosis	foliar testing early spring soil treatments most effectiverepeat foliar applications on new growth											
Pear Psylla	↔monitormonitor↔monitor adults on limbs; egg-laying begins in Marchnymphs/summer adults/eggs on leaves and fruitwinter adults											
Pear Decline (minor pest)	use decline-resistant rootstocksremove diseased trees phytoplasma carried and spread by pear psyllagood psylla control reduces decline symptoms											
Fire Blight	prune out dormant cankers↔watch for browning foliage & prune out in dry weather overwinters in cankersmultiple sprays during bloom may be necessary when weather is favorable											
Rust Mite and Blister Mite (minor)	↔monitormonitor↔ adults under budseggs/immatures/adults in buds, on leaves, and fruitadults											
European Red Mite (minor pest)	↔monitormonitor eggs on limbseggimmatures/adults/eggs on leaveseggs on limbs											
San Jose Scale (minor pest)	↔monitor↔ immatures on limbseggadults/crawlers/immatures on limbs, leaves, and fruitimmatures on limbs											
Codling Moth	monitor with traps bloom through Sept. 15↔ larvae under barkpupae under barkadults/eggs/larvae in fruitimmatures on limbs											
Cherry (Pear) Slug (minor pest)	monitor↔monitor pupae in soiladults/eggs/larvae on leavespupae in soil											
Spider Mites	miticides not recommended unless treatment thresholds exceeded adults at base of treeeggimmatures/adults on ground cover and tree leavesadults											

Arrows () indicate intervals during which recommended management activities occur, if pest is present.

Note: The indicated monitoring times should serve as guidelines for when to monitor and manage pests, if the pest has been a problem in the past. Monitoring helps to identify whether the targeted pest is present in the orchard at damaging levels before a pesticide is used.